

U. S. MARINES, ALWAYS FIRST ON ENEMY'S SOIL, WERE ADVANCE GUARD IN TRIPOLI, JAPAN, CUBA, THE PHILIPPINES, AND NOW IN MEXICO!



MARINES EMBARKING FOR SCENE OF HOSTILITIES.

To open the fighting is the business of the United States Marine Corps. They did it in Cuba, in the Philippines, in Tripoli, on the coast of Africa, in Japan—wherever United States fighting has been started from the sea. It is a heritage handed down to them, "police of the sea," from the Phoenicians and other ancient adventurers who went down to the sea in ships and gained treasure and tribute by right of sword and conquest.

The United States and Great Britain are the only two world powers who use the Marine Corps. The United States Marine Corps is modelled after that of Great Britain.

Away back, centuries ago, all sea fighting was done by soldiers, bowmen and spearmen. The sailors looked to the navigation of the ships. It was so even in the days of the sailing vessels.

In 1533 Admiral Blake founded the British Marine Corps by enlisting soldiers to act as riflemen in his action against Van Tromp. The British Marine Corps was abolished and reorganized time and again.

Then England, following her press gang system, enlisted and conscripted men, drawn from the gutters of Portsmouth and London and brought victory to the American ships. They were bad men, with an impatience of authority. They were unruly.

The Government then organized the Marine Corps again to act as police over these men. They did their work so well that they earned the title of "Royal Marines" and the undying hatred of British sailors.

In 1853 Admiral Blake founded the British Marine Corps by enlisting soldiers to act as riflemen in his action against Van Tromp. The British Marine Corps was abolished and reorganized time and again.

At the close of the war the Marine Corps died, probably of inertia. In the war of 1812 the urgent need of sea soldiers drew the Marine Corps together again as if by magic, and in the terrific fighting of the lakes, in New Orleans, in all of the coast battles, this branch of the service bore the brunt of the fighting and impressed the need of this kind of body on the people of the country.

With Bainbridge in the war with Tripoli went a full quota of this Marine Corps. They did the heavy fighting with the Bey's and brought victory to the American arms. Again, when Japan insulted the United States, a cordon of these soldiers brought the apology and atonement.

In the civil war the Marine Corps rendered service in the blockading fleets and in battle, like Fort Fisher and other coast actions. But the original purpose, that of policing the ships and the sailors against both attack from the enemy and mutiny on board had almost passed. They were still a bulwark of defence, but their police work had been usurped by the sailors themselves.

With the coming of the heavy guns, the usefulness of the marine in sea actions was discounted. When two fleets engage in action now, they fight at five-miles distance, throwing tons of projectiles aimed by geometric inventions.

So in times of peace the United States Marine Corps was relegated to the job of guarding naval stations and naval bases.

In 1908 President Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief of the United States army and navy, removed the United States Marine Corps from the complement of battle-ships and set them to policing naval bases and stations beyond the continental limits of the United States and to guarding the Panama Canal Zone.

And now the war cloud looms black against the horizon. And the marines have been called back to their job—3,000 of them already are on the way and 3,000 more have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Mexico.

HUNDRED MILLIONS FOR THE ARMY.

Washington, April 22.—Quick action on the annual army appropriation bill followed today when Chairman Hay, of the military affairs committee, explained that on account of the Mexican situation, the House conference had agreed to all Senate amendments. The House at once concurred in the amendments and the measure went to the President. It carries a total of

approximately \$100,000,000, \$5,000,000 having been added by the Senate.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BELONG TO CREDITORS.

London, April 23.—In a financial article referring to the American seizure of the customs at Vera Cruz, the Morning Post points out that as the customs duties are pledged to Mexico's foreign creditors, whatever duties are thus collected should in equity be paid over to the bondholders through the National Bank of Mexico.

AMERICAN FLEET DWARFS MEXICO'S

[Canadian Press.] Washington, April 23.—The formidableness of the American fleet of naval vessels, compared with the vessels of Mexico, now in Mexican waters, is strikingly brought out in statistics made public by the Navy Department today.

There are at present 25 ships of the United States navy scattered along the Mexican coasts, a majority of which are of the latest fighting type. Opposed to these are eleven Mexican naval vessels, four of which are characterized as of "no fighting quality."

Eighteen of the American naval vessels are on the Atlantic coast and seven on the Pacific. They include none battle-ships, five cruisers, three gunboats, three fuel ships, two transports, one supply ship, one hospital ship and one mine depot ship.

Four "Hulks." Mexico has five vessels on the Atlantic coast, and six on the Pacific. Of those on the Atlantic, two are gunboats, one a transport, one a training ship, and the other is characterized as a "hulk of no fighting value." These on the Pacific coast consist of two gunboats, a transport and three "hulks of no fighting value."

All Small Boats. The gunboat Bravo, on the Atlantic coast, is of 1,200 tons displacement and of 2.4 inches armament. The gunboat Vera Cruz is of 900 tons displacement and equipped with 2.4-inch armament. The gunboat Morelos, on the Pacific, is of 1,200 tons displacement, and the gunboat Tampico of 900 tons displacement; both have the 2.4-inch armament.

The gunboats Bravo, Vera Cruz, Morelos and Tampico each carry six four-pounders, and are equipped with torpedo tubes.

APPEAL FOR HELP AGAINST STRIKERS

Superintendent at Rouse, Col., Says Big Crowd is Advancing on Him.

[Canadian Press.] Trinidad, Col., April 23.—"If you have any help you can send, rush it to Rouse immediately. Strikers have big bunch and are coming this way."

This message was received at the Trinidad office of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company early today from Superintendent Deek.

Another large body of armed men still is besieging the wrecked mining camp of the Southwestern Fuel Company at Empire, according to a telephone report from H. D. King just before the wires went down.

The fate of J. W. Siple, president of the company who, with twenty to thirty others, including several women and children, were reported entombed in the mine slope, was unknown. A report from Aguilar to Major Hamrock stated that the entombed were dead, as the air had been cut off since yesterday.

There was desultory firing this forenoon at Ludlow.

CROWD OBJECTS TO THE JUDGE'S DECISION

[Canadian Press.] Regina, April 23.—An unpleasant incident marked the evening session of the horse show when the crowd booed the judge who gave Bate and Jones of Ottawa, first in the four-in-hand class, placing Regina and Winnipeg entries in a lower rank than the Easterners. Hon. Clifford Sifton's entries were again given high awards. He took a first for the best saddle horse and first for best hunters.

In Command of Atlantic Fleet



Rear Admiral C.J. Badger

CARRANZA'S HOSTILITY MAY MEAN GENERAL MEXICAN WAR

His Objection to United States' Action Comes as Shock to Washington—He Advises Withdrawal of Troops.

[Canadian Press.] Washington, April 22.—News that Gen. Venustiano Carranza, Constitutional chief, had regarded the seizure of Vera Cruz by the American naval forces as an act of hostility to the Mexican nation, fell like a bombshell in official circles tonight.

President Wilson had especially disclaimed any act of hostility to the Mexican people, particularizing Gen. Huerta as the object of the American operations to secure reprisal for offenses at Tampico and elsewhere against the American flag. Consequently the Washington Government had hoped the Constitutionalists would remain silent and not interject themselves in the imbroglio.

Secretary Bryan had not received the text of the Carranza letter up to a late hour tonight, but indirectly was acquainted by one of the Constitutionalists' representatives here of the substance of it.

Carranza pointed out that the seizure of Vera Cruz would be regarded as a hostile act by the Mexican people, and that it was advisable for the United States to withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz just as soon as was practicable.

Carranza agreed with President Wilson that Huerta did not represent the Mexican nation, but on the other hand, feared the Mexican people might be inflamed and drawn into a conflict which would make them sacrifices to the usurpations of Huerta.

Gen. Carranza described the Constitutionalists' successes, saying that Huerta was slowly being crushed and that the Constitutionalists soon would be in possession of the Mexico City Government. When they triumphed, he pointed out, ample reparation would be made for all offenses. In the meantime, he wished the United States to take no steps which would excite the Mexican people.

Apprehension Is Manifest. The note, it was admitted by many officials, was capable of a friendly construction, but there was some doubt expressed that the subordinate officers under Gen. Carranza might not be so conservative. Apprehension over this situation was manifest in many quarters.

Should hostility on the part of the Constitutionalists crystallize, plans of the army will be changed. There were reports during the day that the joint army and navy board already had recommended the restoration of the embargo on arms.

Action by Congress approving the President's course in using the army and navy in view of the situation he had presented in his message, and the receipt of details of the fighting at Vera Cruz were the chief developments of the day. Officials expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the promptness of Rear Admiral Fletcher's forces in taking possession of Vera Cruz and restoring order there.

British Cheered. Vera Cruz, April 22.—The paymaster of the British cruiser, Essex, Albert W. Kimber, was wounded on board his ship by a sniper ashore.

The British bluejackets crowded the bows and vociferously cheered the American marines as they proceeded in-shore for the landing.

The flags on the Essex and Fortress San Juan de Ulra were half-masted when the dead were carried to the boats.

HUERTA MUST LOSE CARGO OF BULLETS

Guns and Ammunition To Be Shipped Back to Germany.

[Canadian Press.] Washington, April 22.—Disposition of the guns and ammunition in the cargo of the German vessel Ypiranga, which were held up at Vera Cruz, when Admiral Fletcher took the port, was arranged for at a conference between Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Von Bernstorff, of Germany. The captain of the vessel, being unable to secure clearance papers at Vera Cruz, will return the cargo to its former owners in Germany, although the Huerta Government had paid in advance for the munitions.

Cost of transporting the cargo at Vera Cruz and return must be borne by the consignors of the munitions. This arrangement is in accord with the international precedents covering such incidents.

LEASING OF RAILWAY UNDER CONSIDERATION

St. Thomas, April 22.—Mayor Jackson and Ald. Roche held a conference today with the officials of the London and Lake Erie Transportation Company in connection with that company's proposition to leasing the St. Thomas Municipal Street Railway. It was learned that the Traction people, if they take over the road, desire to have rights to run their London-Port Stanley cars over the city's road without paying a rental. At present the company

pay a fixed annual sum for this privilege. It was decided to have the company submit their whole proposition in writing, so that it may be dealt with by the city council at a future meeting.

WALKERTON LONDONER DEVELOPS SMALLPOX

Three Licenses Cut Off in The Town, Leaving Four.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Walkerton, April 22.—A case of smallpox has developed in town. Zimmer, a young printer, from London, developed the trouble while home on a visit to his mother. The board of health has isolated the family, and taken every means to confine the disease.

Renew Licenses.

The license commissioners met today at the Central Hotel and renewed all the licenses in South Bruce, with the exception of the Dunkeld hotel, a license for which was not applied for. The British Hotel, Mildmay, and Klemph's Hotel, Walkerton, lose their licenses and were given three months to get rid of their stock. Walkerton now has four licenses, Brant three, Carleton place, Culross one, or a total of fourteen for the riding.

Death of Frank Fox. Frank Fox, a son of Charles Fox, died yesterday in Montreal at the age of 42 years. He was a brother of George Fox, the noted violinist, and was a brilliant pianist. When a child, he used to travel with his brother giving concerts. They were known throughout the country as "the boy musicians." He leaves a wife and two young sons. His body arrived today from Montreal, and will be buried tomorrow.

SAYS AID GIVEN ROAD WOULD EXCEED COST

The West Middlesex Member Moves Censure on Government for Bargain.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 22.—On the motion to go into supply in the Legislature this afternoon, J. C. Elliott (West Middlesex) moved an amendment censuring the Government for its bargain with the Lake Huron and Northern Ontario Railway last session in alienating a large tract of public lands which were being exploited by a private corporation.

Mr. Elliott based his statements on a prospectus purported to have been issued by the company, which was condemned in a financial paper in Montreal as being the latest gold brick. From the claims made by the company, it was stated that either it was not careful about the representations made to intending investors, or the aid it was to receive from the Dominion and the Province would be more than the actual cost of the road when completed. Taking the figures supplied by the prospectus, Mr. Elliott pointed out that if the road could be completed at about \$5,000,000, the Government had been altogether too generous in its aid.

Mr. Hearst claimed that as far as had been possible to ascertain, no misleading statements had been made by the company about its prospect. While the matter was not altogether as Mr. Elliott had explained, he had not had an opportunity of looking into it closely.

S. Clarke (West Northumberland) contended there was nothing solid behind the company. "Why not build our own road?" he said. "If the country is to be developed, why not go it ourselves?" The

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Simple Home Remedy, Easily Applied Gives Quick Relief and Prevents All Danger From Operation.

Send for Free Trial Package and Prove It in Your Case.

Don't even think of an operation for piles. Remember what the old family doctor said: "Any part of the body cut away is gone for ever. One or two applications of Pyramid Pile Remedy and all the pain, fire and torture ceases. In a remarkably short time the congested veins are reduced to normal and you will soon be all right again. Try this remarkable remedy. Send for a free trial package and prove beyond question it is the right remedy for your case, even though you may be wearing a pile truss."

Just send in the coupon below at once for the free trial treatment. It will show you just what Pyramid Pile Remedy will do. Then you can get the regular package for 50 cents at any drug store. Don't suffer another needless minute. Write now.

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Kindly send me a trial treatment of
Pyramid Pile Remedy at once, by
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SUITS Made of SILK

The elaborate richness of the suits made this season from silk fabrics forms what is really a new type of costume, and they have been more or less generally designated by the French term, "Tailleur Costumes."

Here you will find them in moire silks, silk poplins, silk broches and the new crepe-like silk materials; and they range from black to the newest of the season's dressy colors.

For evening wear and for all afternoon dress occasions they are most suitable, and have the desired air of rich distinction.

We never buy more than one of each model, thus insuring exclusiveness, and the prices range from \$35 to \$82.50.

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enterprise was a pure gambling proposition. The amendment was defeated by 74 to 17.

WILL PROTECT CANADIANS

Ottawa, April 22.—Premier Borden stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Canadian Government will take steps to insure the safety of lives and property of Canadians in Mexico during the present hostilities.

Mr. Borden said: "During the past year or eighteen months representations in this regard have been made by the Canadian Government on several occasions. In case further representations may become necessary from time to time they will be made without further delay."

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Large Sifter Top Tin
Ask ONLY and ALWAYS for
Nelson's Chocolates
"The Chocolates that are Different."

Sees Menace In White Bread

The eminent scientist—Prof. Le Tulle, of Paris, recently made a remarkable statement regarding food conditions in France. It is even more applicable to this country—he said:

"France has changed an essential of her nourishment. White bread is made more and more starchy, and is less and less nourishing. The rich products which are extracted go to feed the pigs. The baker now utilizes only fifty per cent. of the wheat elements, whereas fifty years ago he utilized eighty-five per cent."

The "rich products" referred to, which are "extracted" from wheat, are the mineral elements—phosphate of potash, iron, sodium, etc. These elements are absolutely essential to proper nutrition of body, nerves and brain, yet they are nearly all thrown out by millers just to make the flour look white and pretty.

The lack of these invaluable phosphates is one of the chief causes of nervous prostration, dullness, languor, constipation and other ills—big and little.

In the making of

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

all the "rich products" of wheat and barley, from which the food is made, are retained.

A regular ration of Grape-Nuts is not only a delicious part of the meal, but admirably supplies the mineral salts which the ordinary diet often lacks.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

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EDDY'S Antiseptic Paper Bags

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KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c A PLUG

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